

## LAWYER "TELLS" ON CLIENT

SHE'S GOING TO MARRY MILLIONS WHEN SHE GETS DIVORCE

And as Circumstances Required Tact and Intercession on Her Lawyer's Part He Thinks \$2,500 Is Only Fair When She Changes Lawyers—She Offers \$300.

Singular revelations by a lawyer about his client, a woman, appear in an affidavit laid before Justice Leventritt, who made an order yesterday directing that the lawyer's claim for \$2,500 for services be adjudicated by Benjamin N. Cardozo as referee. The lawyer says that the client, Minnie L. Weis, has arranged to marry after her divorce a rich manufacturer, who, the lawyer understands, is to pay her legal expenses—or, as in this instance, not to pay, as the case may be—and who has recently given her \$50,000 in presents, including fifteen new \$1,000 bills.

The lawyer does not reveal the manufacturer's name but says he will tell it to the referee. It was stated yesterday, however, that the name is "the same as that of the rich man who married a telephone girl" and that he has "large manufacturing interests in a nearby county upon the river," also that he had Mrs. Weis and a party on his steam yacht on a recent trip. Several names would fill the bill as the telephone girl. The late E. B. Whitney married one. So did the present Alfred Edwin Tower, the Poughkeepsie ironmaster, who in 1903, a year and a half after his first wife had killed their fifteen-year-old son and shot herself, took to wife Marie Rogardus of the local telephone exchange, who is still his wife.

The Towers are acquainted with Mrs. Weis, and Mrs. Tower's sister said last night that any intimation that there was anything more than an acquaintance with Mr. Tower was ridiculous. Mrs. Weis was at the Belmont last night, but declined to discuss her ex-lawyer's statements.

The plaintiff is suing Louis Weis for a divorce. The lawyer is Henry J. Hancock, formerly of Philadelphia. Mrs. Weis desired to substitute another lawyer for Hancock and to pay Hancock only \$500. Hancock says his services are worth \$2,500, and to convince the Supreme Court that they are he has filed his long affidavit.

Weis is a Kentuckian and traveling manager for a brewery and makes a large income. Hancock says that Mrs. Weis, who was then living at the Hotel Savoy, retained him in September last to seek for evidence against Weis, then in Georgia, which would justify her in suing for a divorce. There was a double motive in Mrs. Weis's action, the affidavit says. She was not only willing to risk herself because of his alleged infidelity but she was very anxious to create a situation which would enable her to marry the wealthy manufacturer. This man's relations with Mrs. Weis, the lawyer says, have so far as he knows been perfectly innocent, but he has thought enough of her to make her presents aggregating \$50,000 within the last few months and to promise her a great deal more.

Hancock says further that, acting on Mrs. Weis's information, he employed detectives to follow Weis in Georgia, with the result that enough evidence was procured to justify Mrs. Weis in beginning a suit for divorce. The summons and complaint were served on Weis with difficulty, through conversation with Mrs. Weis's agent, the affidavit says. She was then in the city, and her husband, who had recently moved from the Hotel Savoy, where she had been for a long while, to the Hotel Belmont, had never advised him of this change of address, and her conduct in this respect was not entirely proper in his view. Later, when she came to him and told him that she proposed to change lawyers, he refused to consent to a substitution. He got angry, and when he thinks, under all the circumstances, would be entirely reasonable. This she refused to pay, and he in turn refused to deliver up the papers in his possession.

Mrs. Weis's new lawyer is J. D. Redding, and he applied to Justice Leventritt for an order of substitution. Roger Foster, with whom Hancock is associated, submitted a brief to Justice Leventritt in support of Hancock's claim. Mr. Foster does not think that \$2,500 would be too much, and in reply to Lawyer Redding's charges that the affidavit of Hancock was full of scandalous matter, which involved gross breaches of confidence on the part of a lawyer concerning his client, Mr. Foster argued that since Mrs. Weis had undertaken to attack the worth of these services it was Mr. Hancock's duty to explain them. He said that the Court could arrive at a fair idea of the situation.

Through this recital covers practically all the actual legal work done by Hancock, the lawyer goes on to say in his affidavit that his services really embraced much more than the gathering of evidence and the drawing of legal papers. He says that in view of Mrs. Weis's other matrimonial plans, which she had fully explained to him, and because of the wealth and prominence of her intended second husband, it was necessary for him, the lawyer, to exercise peculiar care, tact and discretion in the conduct of the proceedings in order that no step might be made which would put her matrimonial future in jeopardy.

He points out as an instance that she, being a Southern woman, is not quite so conversant with Northern usages, and he had to instruct her on many occasions as to her conduct and behavior so as to enable her to avoid any serious indiscretions or breaches of etiquette in her relations with her prospective husband. Such indiscretions, says Hancock, might have led to disagreeable rumors, which would have seriously affected her reputation and might have caused her husband to suspect her motives and induced him to inject into his defense of the divorce suit an unnecessary bitterness, "thereby possibly laying the foundation" to quote the lawyer's affidavit, "for demands on his [Weis's] part for large sums of money."

It also required the exercise, says Hancock, of considerable tact and discretion on his part to keep the fact of the impending divorce and subsequent marriage from reaching the society paper. Comments might have been made, the lawyer thinks, with the plans of Mrs. Weis and her admirer. He goes on:

"In fact, I was consulted by her [Mrs. Weis] and by the said gentleman [the admirer] concerning a threatened publication of a friend and cultivated taste demands the admission of the fact of the said gentleman's visit to the said gentleman's residence."

**GIVE OLD WINTER THE SLIP.**  
Not Springs, Arkansas, owned by U. S. Government, creative system the last winter. Great health and pleasure report. 200 horses. Write for information for rent. Or address Mrs. J. M. Jones, 100 Broadway, New York.

## THE CAUCUS SELECTS DRYDEN.

DECISION COMES AT MIDNIGHT AFTER STORMY CONFERENCE.

Thirty-six of the Forty-four Republicans Five Less Than a Majority on Joint Ballot for Him—A Great Loss Now Probable—Dryden Men Worked Hard.

United States Senator John F. Dryden was declared the caucus nominee of the Republican party to succeed himself in the Senate after seven hours of conference between the majority members of the two houses. Thirty-six of the forty-four Republicans pledged their votes by the caucus, being five less than a majority on joint ballot. The caucus decision was reached at midnight.

The formal vote was as follows: John F. Dryden, 22; Justice Mahlon Pitney, 4; State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs, 3; Banking and Insurance Commissioner David O. Watkins, 2. Mr. Dryden, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee. He was nominated by Senator Joseph S. Freylinghausen of Somerset.

The caucus action does not necessarily insure the election of Mr. Dryden, the probability being that there will now be a deadlock. The conference before the caucus was stormy from the outset. It was started by the introduction of a resolution to transform the caucus into a caucus. The resolution was withdrawn, and then for several hours the members discussed the merits of various candidates, the political effect of the election of Senator Dryden and other matters more or less relevant.

After many heated debates between the members the question of holding a caucus was renewed, which resulted in a vote showing that thirty-two of the forty-four Republicans present were willing to caucus; seven agreed to enter a caucus provided it should not have less than forty-one members in attendance, and five declared against any caucus.

The five declaring against a caucus were Senator Colby of Essex, Senator Aikman of Union, Senator Wakelee of Bergen, Assemblyman Perkins of Union and Assemblyman Fink of Bergen.

When the vote on the question of holding a caucus had been taken, the Dryden sympathizers, before permitting the recess of the conference, spent more than an hour trying to increase the number of pledges to attend to forty-one, but without success at that time. During the night session of the Legislature, and for a half hour following, the scores of Dryden men in the corridors worked like beavers and lined up two caucus pledges.

At 11 o'clock at night, having exhausted every means in their power, the thirty-four members thus secured retired once more to the Supreme Court room with every prospect of a protracted, if not an all night session.

Before the conference adjourned the presence of Attorney-General McCarter was asked and later it was learned that he was requested to pass upon the question as to whether to elect a Senate joint session of a majority of the entire joint session would be required.

The Attorney-General advised the conference that only a majority of a quorum of each house would be needed. This, he said, had been adjudicated in the case of Miller and Lapham, in New York, and had been sustained by the decision in the case of Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia.

This ruling was hailed with satisfaction by the Dryden people, who hoped thereby to force an election with less than a majority of the two houses. When the formal caucus began the impression prevailed that a temporary deadlock would result unless the Dryden men could succeed in corraling some of the Democratic votes.

The Democrats decided to take every advantage possible of the situation and postponed the holding of their joint caucus, which was scheduled for to-night, until to-morrow morning, with the idea that they would then have a line upon the probable action of the Republicans. Should the Republican caucus fail to unite it was hinted that the Democrats might also leave their contest to be fought out on the floor in joint session.

There is a spirited contest on between the friends of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University and Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken. Indications to-night were that should a caucus be called President Wilson would be the minority candidate, despite his efforts to have his name withdrawn from consideration.

Assemblyman Taylor of Ocean and Assemblyman Tillman of Union weakened in their intention to refrain from attending the caucus, and at midnight they joined the other conferees in the Supreme Court room.

This gave the caucus thirty-six members, the conclusion reached being that it would ultimately declare for Mr. Dryden, although this was by no means accepted as a foregone conclusion in some quarters.

After the action of Mr. Tillman and Mr. Taylor the remaining eight men, including Senator Colby, left the Senate House, indicating that the caucus would not grow in size from that time.

**BETTING ON THE WEATHER.**  
Chicago Gamblers Wager \$15,000 on Today's Thermometer Reading.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Betting on the weather reached the high point to-day, which was the coldest in two years, when \$15,000 was staked on the behavior of the mercury.

Two-thirds of this amount was put up in one bet on the Board of Trade. One trader waved \$10,000 in the pit and offered to bet the thermometer would register below zero. His bet was taken promptly by a trader who thought the cold wave was at its height.

The rest of the day's wagers were put up with bookmakers, the largest part going to Jim O'Leary, who won \$50,000 betting that last winter would be the warmest. O'Leary's book this year is almost as large as the one he made last year. Already bets have been placed with him to the amount of \$20,000 and the present cold snap has encouraged the betting.

O'Leary takes the warm side of the bet, wagering that the thermometer will not register below zero.

## BRITISH INQUIRY TO BE MADE.

Official Notice to U. S. That Gov. Swettenham Is to Be Looked After.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Esmé Howard, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, called on Acting Secretary of State Bacon this evening and delivered a cablegram, which he had received from Sir Edward Grey, principal Secretary of State of Great Britain, announcing that an inquiry would be made to determine the facts regarding the letter purporting to have been written by Gov. Swettenham to Rear Admiral Davis.

It is understood that if the truth of the published reports can be ascertained Great Britain will act promptly in the matter. The President, through Mr. Bacon, has informed the British Chargé d'Affaires that so far as this Government is concerned the matter will be dropped at once.

## NO-GOV. HIGGINS NO WORSE.

He May Last Several Days Unless His Heart, Which Is Uncertain, Gives Out.

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Gov. Higgins is resting favorably to-night and was given some nourishment while under stimulants to-day. His pulse is somewhat quickened, but not dangerously, and Dr. Hibbard says that in his present condition he may last several days, unless his heart, which is uncertain, gives out.

At Hibbard's suggestion that Mr. Higgins is no worse, no no better. He responds well to the treatment, and his disease is of such a nature that it is impossible to say how long he will last.

"We have the case well in hand," he said, "but of course have to reckon with a poor heart, which we have had under treatment for some time."

At the bedside of the Governor to-night is the Governor's brother-in-law, Frank S. Smith of New York, a watch being kept nightly by one of the family.

Taking the day altogether, while the Governor has taken little nourishment and has been stimulated some so that he is resting comfortably to-night, he has lost a little. He is growing gradually weaker in spite of all treatments. Though he temporarily responds to them, said Dr. Hibbard at 11 o'clock to-night, he may live until to-morrow.

## ALICE TAKES THE PATRONAGE.

Delaware's Retiring Senator Filling the Office for Four Years to Come.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 21.—Senator Alice, snatching over his recent defeat for reelection, threw a bomb into the ranks of his rivals to-day and deprived them of the chance to fulfill some election promises.

The retiring Senator got back to Washington to-day and telegrams began to pour in that Senator Alice was proceeding to this out the spoils by settling the Federal patronage problem for the lower counties for the next four years. The Senator began at home. He had his brother, Douglas C. Alice, Postmaster at Dover, reappointed this afternoon, although the latter's four-year term would not have expired until next March.

The scores of applicants at Lewes, Milford, Smyrna, Harrington and Seaford are trembling to-night. They hear that the President is going to do all he can for Delaware's retiring Senator, even giving him a few Kent and Sussex offices.

## GALLANT FIREMEN INJURED.

Men of Williamsburg Force Drag Aged Woman From Blazing Bed to Safety.

An overhauled store in the laundry of Charles King at 249 Hooper street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon set fire to the house, a two story frame. The Chinaman and an assistant barely had time to get out. The flames spread so rapidly that when the firemen came the lower part of the house was burning. Battalion Chief John Howe and his driver, John Callahan, learned that Mrs. Mary Hamilton, an invalid 72 years old, who occupied the second floor, had not been seen, and they ran into the building and found the helpless woman in her bed, which was ablaze.

While dragging Mrs. Hamilton from her bed and carrying her out of the house the firemen were severely injured on the face and hands. Mrs. Hamilton was burned about the body and face. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. The house was gutted.

## HER DECKS ICE FIELDS.

Minnesota's Crew Spent A Day Hacking and Steaming Off the Frost.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, in yesterday from London, had a tussle with icy seas and gales on the last half of her trip. One of the ninety-five Percherons aboard died of pneumonia and the rest had a hard time keeping warm and dry. The deck was covered with ice and the crew spent a day hacking and steaming off the frost.

The ship was delayed by the weather on Saturday helped to eat away the ice, and when the Minneapolis reached the Hook on Sunday night she bore little trace of her winter ordeal.

## HELD UP BY MASKED ROBBERS.

Surmised That They Mistook O'Hara for Member of Park Family.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John O'Hara of Cos Cob was held up and robbed by two masked highways on Sunday night near the house of Hobart Park, son of the late Joseph Park, of Park & Tilford. The robbers, who were concealed behind a hedge, fired at the car and a patrol in O'Hara's face and made him throw up his hands. They got \$4 and a gold watch.

Chief of Police Donovan of Port Chester thinks the robbers were waiting for some member of the Park family and mistook O'Hara for one.

## M'CARREN SCORES AGAIN.

Brooklyn Senator Lands a \$2,500 Job for William E. Turner.

William E. Turner has been appointed an assistant commissioner in the Brooklyn Department of Taxes and Assessments at a salary of \$2,500 a year. He is connected with a printing and stationery firm and has long been active in Democratic politics in the Fourth Assembly district. He has been a steadfast follower of Senator McCarren and succeeded in the Tax Department James P. McInerney, who has all along been opposed to the Senator.

After all, CARRER'S Scotch that made the highest famous—Ad.

Genette Deerefoot Farm Sausage. Are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations.—Ad.

## CHAGRIN FELT IN ENGLAND.

BRITISH PRIDE HURT BY GOV. SWETTENHAM'S LETTER.

General Denunciation of the Jamaica Executive—Great Britain Hopes That We Will Not Show Anger, and Will Be Grateful If We Don't—No Action Yet.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Nothing in years has so galled British pride and self-respect as Gov. Swettenham's letter to Rear Admiral Davis. It is not too much to say that there is a universal feeling of humiliation and shame throughout the country at the knowledge that a British official could be guilty of such an exhibition of coldness and ingratitude.

Public sentiment finds sufficient expression in the press of all parties, but the printed comments are mild compared with the private denunciation of the Governor heard on all sides. There is some natural criticism of the American Admiral because of the bad taste of some features of his letter, but nobody attempts to justify the deplorable gaucherie of Gov. Swettenham's reply.

It is assumed on all sides that the British Government will promptly offer an ample apology to Washington and will rebuke or remove summarily the offending Governor. The despatch of Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, to Secretary of State Root is regarded as the first direct indication that this assumption will be realized. There is little danger of the incident seriously affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, unless American public opinion should be unduly inflamed by the insult.

There is little probability of this happening is shown by all the cable despatches in reference to the incident received here. "Nothing could more enhance British respect for the American people at this juncture than the calm, dignified bearing which they are reported to be showing under great provocation. England looks on the behavior of her representative in Jamaica shall not be regarded in any sense as representative of her, and if the American people are willing to be charitable to this extent British gratitude, if not effusive, will be deep and lasting."

The incident will have one important political effect. As already pointed out in THE SUN'S despatches, it is greatly intensifying public resentment against the Government's policy of naval reduction and retrenchment, which was already sufficiently strong, owing to the non-arrival of any British warship at the stricken colony.

The best excuse offered for Gov. Swettenham's offence is that he is smarting under this disability of his Government. His exasperation is shared fully by the British public almost without regard to party, and were Parliament in session this feeling would find expression in stronger language than is often heard in the House of Commons.

But, above all, at this moment Englishmen look hopefully, not to say confidently, for such a display of American magnanimity and common sense as will cement, as perhaps nothing else could, the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

No reply has yet been received from Gov. Swettenham in response to the message from the Colonial Office asking him for an explanation. Consequently it is unable to give any information and declines to discuss the matter. The Foreign Office is equally ignorant.

## ENGLISH HUMILIATION SHOWN.

Newspapers Get After the Government For Having No Warships Near Jamaica.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—In the absence of an explanation, which one newspaper describes as "a perfect piece of mystification," is afforded by the Swettenham-Davis correspondence. The editorial articles to-day have little more to say about the incident than was said yesterday, except that they add that it is their conviction that internationally the matter may be regarded as closed. On the other hand, with further contemplation of the whole occurrence, the wrath of the opposition journals over the Government's reticence, and editorial big sticks are shaken threateningly at the Government.

The Standard says: "It is a new and painful experience for Englishmen to find that their navy has failed them at a pinch. It is not a British vessel at hand or within reach to perform the duties of common humanity, what kind of principles had been made against the surprise of war or the treachery of peace? Jamaica has been lying as a prize for the first naval power which chose to land a small overpowering force to overpower the tiny garrison of British troops. This dramatic revelation of unpreparedness, of culpable carelessness, is, perhaps, the most important lesson that can be drawn from the events of the last few days in Jamaica."

It is well known that the strategic value of the West Indies will be vastly increased when the great interoceanic canal shall have been opened to maritime traffic. For such a port of vantage there are Governments which would incur great risks, not even shrinking from the charge of perfidy.

It is the imperative duty of the English people, after generously helping the stricken colony, to insist that the House of Commons shall take a summary view of its imperial obligations. It is incredible that Jamaica should have been left unguarded and at the mercy of the first marauding power which might choose to make an entry. We did not win the West Indies so easily that we can afford to lose them in a fit of governmental capriciousness or by a Admiralty negligence."

Mr. Asquith, appreciating the vigorous aid rendered by Admiral Davis and his men, rejoices at the admirable tone and temper observed at Washington toward the incident, and that the remarks of the most responsible and most influential American journals do not display an unfriendly spirit. It adds:

"But there is no getting round the terms of Gov. Swettenham's letter. We frankly admit that its language was injurious, ill chosen, and in ordinary circumstances inadmissible, but the circumstances were not ordinary."

It ascribes the letter to nervous strain through the disaster itself and subsequent exertions. It adds that when the Governor has had leisure to reconsider his position he will, no doubt, feel that he owes an apology to the gallant American officer.

After all, CARRER'S Scotch that made the highest famous—Ad.

Genette Deerefoot Farm Sausage. Are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations.—Ad.

## CHAGRIN FELT IN ENGLAND.

BRITISH PRIDE HURT BY GOV. SWETTENHAM'S LETTER.

General Denunciation of the Jamaica Executive—Great Britain Hopes That We Will Not Show Anger, and Will Be Grateful If We Don't—No Action Yet.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Nothing in years has so galled British pride and self-respect as Gov. Swettenham's letter to Rear Admiral Davis. It is not too much to say that there is a universal feeling of humiliation and shame throughout the country at the knowledge that a British official could be guilty of such an exhibition of coldness and ingratitude.

Public sentiment finds sufficient expression in the press of all parties, but the printed comments are mild compared with the private denunciation of the Governor heard on all sides. There is some natural criticism of the American Admiral because of the bad taste of some features of his letter, but nobody attempts to justify the deplorable gaucherie of Gov. Swettenham's reply.

It is assumed on all sides that the British Government will promptly offer an ample apology to Washington and will rebuke or remove summarily the offending Governor. The despatch of Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, to Secretary of State Root is regarded as the first direct indication that this assumption will be realized. There is little danger of the incident seriously affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, unless American public opinion should be unduly inflamed by the insult.

There is little probability of this happening is shown by all the cable despatches in reference to the incident received here. "Nothing could more enhance British respect for the American people at this juncture than the calm, dignified bearing which they are reported to be showing under great provocation. England looks on the behavior of her representative in Jamaica shall not be regarded in any sense as representative of her, and if the American people are willing to be charitable to this extent British gratitude, if not effusive, will be deep and lasting."

The incident will have one important political effect. As already pointed out in THE SUN'S despatches, it is greatly intensifying public resentment against the Government's policy of naval reduction and retrenchment, which was already sufficiently strong, owing to the non-arrival of any British warship at the stricken colony.

The best excuse offered for Gov. Swettenham's offence is that he is smarting under this disability of his Government. His exasperation is shared fully by the British public almost without regard to party, and were Parliament in session this feeling would find expression in stronger language than is often heard in the House of Commons.

But, above all, at this moment Englishmen look hopefully, not to say confidently, for such a display of American magnanimity and common sense as will cement, as perhaps nothing else could, the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

No reply has yet been received from Gov. Swettenham in response to the message from the Colonial Office asking him for an explanation. Consequently it is unable to give any information and declines to discuss the matter. The Foreign Office is equally ignorant.

## ENGLISH HUMILIATION SHOWN.

Newspapers Get After the Government For Having No Warships Near Jamaica.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—In the absence of an explanation, which one newspaper describes as "a perfect piece of mystification," is afforded by the Swettenham-Davis correspondence. The editorial articles to-day have little more to say about the incident than was said yesterday, except that they add that it is their conviction that internationally the matter may be regarded as closed. On the other hand, with further contemplation of the whole occurrence, the wrath of the opposition journals over the Government's reticence, and editorial big sticks are shaken threateningly at the Government.

The Standard says: "It is a new and painful experience for Englishmen to find that their navy has failed them at a pinch. It is not a British vessel at hand or within reach to perform the duties of common humanity, what kind of principles had been made against the surprise of war or the treachery of peace? Jamaica has been lying as a prize for the first naval power which chose to land a small overpowering force to overpower the tiny garrison of British troops. This dramatic revelation of unpreparedness, of culpable carelessness, is, perhaps, the most important lesson that can be drawn from the events of the last few days in Jamaica."

It is well known that the strategic value of the West Indies will be vastly increased when the great interoceanic canal shall have been opened to maritime traffic. For such a port of vantage there are Governments which would incur great risks, not even shrinking from the charge of perfidy.

It is the imperative duty of the English people, after generously helping the stricken colony, to insist that the House of Commons shall take a summary view of its imperial obligations. It is incredible that Jamaica should have been left unguarded and at the mercy of the first marauding power which might choose to make an entry. We did not win the West Indies so easily that we can afford to lose them in a fit of governmental capriciousness or by a Admiralty negligence."

Mr. Asquith, appreciating the vigorous aid rendered by Admiral Davis and his men, rejoices at the admirable tone and temper observed at Washington toward the incident, and that the remarks of the most responsible and most influential American journals do not display an unfriendly spirit. It adds:

"But there is no getting round the terms of Gov. Swettenham's letter. We frankly admit that its language was injurious, ill chosen, and in ordinary circumstances inadmissible, but the circumstances were not ordinary."

It ascribes the letter to nervous strain through the disaster itself and subsequent exertions. It adds that when the Governor has had leisure to reconsider his position he will, no doubt, feel that he owes an apology to the gallant American officer.

After all, CARRER'S Scotch that made the highest famous—Ad.

Genette Deerefoot Farm Sausage. Are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations.—Ad.

## ENGLAND'S OFFICIAL REGRET.

MESSAGE FROM MR. HALDANE REGARDED AS AMENDS.

British Secretary of War Sends Thanks for Our Kindness in Kingston—President Replies That He Is Glad We Were of Some Little Help and Will Be Glad to Do More at Any Time—Says England Would Be as Much for Us—State Department Regards Incident as Closed—Swettenham Looked Upon as an Irritable Old Man—Private Indignation Expressed by Many Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In a cablegram to the State Department from Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary of State for War, the British Government has made amends to the satisfaction of officials of the Government here for the affront offered to Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the naval relief forces at Kingston, by Gov. Swettenham, whose petulant objection to the presence of the Americans caused the Admiral to leave Kingston with his ships and go back to Guantamano.

Mr. Haldane's despatch came to the State Department this afternoon and was made public this evening. While it does not go so far as to apologize to this country for the action of its executive in Jamaica, it expresses the hearty appreciation of the services rendered by the naval forces of the United States, and Gov. Swettenham is rebuked tacitly.

This is Secretary Haldane's despatch: I have read in a newspaper this morning what purports to be a letter from the Governor of Jamaica. I can only say that on the materials before me I entertain, as responsible for the troops in the land, feelings of deep gratitude to the American Admiral for the generous assistance rendered at a most critical time.

HALDANE, Secretary of State for War. In reply to Mr. Haldane's despatch the President caused this message to be sent by Mr. Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State.

The President greatly appreciates your cordial telegram, and is glad if the proximity of this country has made it possible to be of the slightest assistance to the stricken people of Jamaica in this crisis.

If, because of this proximity, and pending the arrival of your own warships and transports, we can render any further aid whatever, the President earnestly hopes you will call on him without hesitation. We know how cheerfully you would render such aid to us were the circumstances reversed.

The Government here desired no apology from Great Britain. The President and officials of the State Department chose to look upon the episode in Kingston as the action of an ill natured and irritable old man who had been up all night for several days.

SWETTENHAM'S DISLIKE OF AMERICANS. Gov. Swettenham is not entirely unknown to the Government here. He dislikes almost to the degree of hate Americans and all things American. He has made every effort to balk the work of American engineers in securing Jamaican labor for the Panama Canal and his activities in this direction have gone so far as to send letters to Governors of other islands in the West Indies asking them to refuse to allow those under their control to go to the Isthmus of Panama.

The State Department says the incident is closed with the reply to Mr. Haldane, which was sent this evening about 7 o'clock. Any reference to the incident as an affair at Kingston was avoided studiously.

The United States will simply ignore Gov. Swettenham and all that he has done. The Government in London is not considered responsible for the steps taken by this unlikable person, and if Great Britain should offer to make further amends the United States will doubtless inform the Foreign Office at London that it really thinks nothing of the matter and regards the incident as of no importance.

What pleased the Government here was that although it was evident that he had not had a report on the affair from Gov. Swettenham Mr. Haldane felt justified in speedily expressing to the United States his appreciation of all the efforts of this Government to Admiral Davis makes his intentions all the more apparent.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS STIRRED UP. There has been nothing in years that aroused the officials here quite so much as the action of Gov. Swettenham and the abrupt departure of the American warships from Kingston. There have been telegrams to the Navy Department from Admiral Davis which indicated that the Admiral and Gov. Swettenham were not getting along